

INSTRUCTIONS.

HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.
18th, 20th and 22nd March.
LYNCH FAMILY BELLRINGERS.
LYNCH FAMILY BELLRINGERS.
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See Tuesday's Paper.
1844. M. 1845. 1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW AND TAIWANFOO.
The Company's Steamship
"THALES"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at
10 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, BROTHERS & CO.

17th March, 1884. [377]

HE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN & STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
Sailing at **PORT DARWIN** and **QUEENSLAND**
Ports, and taking through Cargo to **ADE-**
LALIDE, NEW ZEALAND, and TANKA-
MAU PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA,
and FIJI.

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"
Captain Dodd, will be despatched **as above**
to-morrow, the 18th inst., at FOUR P.M.,
instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

17th March, 1884. General Managers, [573]

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"SELEMBRIA."

Captain Fowler, will be despatched for the above
Port **TO-MORROW**, the 18th instant, at Five
a.m., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

17th March, 1884. [572]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHEW.
THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA."
Captain Fitman, will be despatched for the
above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst.,
at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & Co.,
General Managers.
17th March, 1884. [587]

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
PEKAN, GUEZ PONS, ODESSA, and the
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"BERENICE."

Captain P. Crilovich, will be despatched on a voyage
on or about FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

Passengers, only to

17th March, 1884. Agents. 1876

UNION LIKE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO.

THE Steamship

"CLAYMORE"

Captain Galland, due on or about the 22nd inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. 1874

17th March, 1884.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice on the day of the
departure of the French Mail Steamer
for Europe the "WHITE CLOUD" will leave
MACAO at 7 instead of 8 A.M.

By Order,

T. ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

11th March, 1884. 535

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened to take place at the CLUB HOUSE, on **FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 O'CLOCK P.M.**, for the purpose of confirming a Resolution passed at the General Meeting held **THIS DAY**. A Copy of the Resolution is posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, **EDWARD BEART,**
Secretary.

7th March, 1884. [513]

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on **FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock Noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1933.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 8th to the 21st

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
6th March, 1884. 1498

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 28th

EXTRACTS.

MORNING.

A soft, low sound arose through the listening air, and moved the waters of the unfathomable deep. At length the morning, just about to wake, had turned and eddied and murmured in her sleep. Then the east pale, faint glow appeared, and growing brighter sent forth darts of light; which part the threatening clouds with hasty hand, and chase away the veil of drowsy night. Now on the shore broke the advancing tide, and the white line of cliffs grew sharp and clear, and labor-bate show signs of life, and men gather in little groups, for work is near. Then rose a mighty throng, for the land, As smiling rose, refreshed from drowsy sleep, Came forth in beauty decked, and sunlight streams On hills afar and on the waves' blue crest.

LUXURY RUN MAD.

Madame Patti's new travelling car has been launched, and from the description one reads of it, it must be a veritable palace on wheels. It has appropriately been christened "Adriana Patti." The saloon is rich in mahogany leather, seductive lounges, rich stuffs, huge mirrors. There is a piano and (are we divulging any secrets?) in one corner is a tiny bathroom, "just large enough for a French or half-length bathtub." The bed is upholstered in silver-tinted blue tapestry, dotted with little roses, and this chaste and carried around the walls and between the windows. M. Nicotelli's room is like Patti's, and the car, that is to be at the end of the car is a buffet, in which will be an ice-chest, hot water boiler, spirit stove, and wine closet.

BITTER BEER AND SEA SICKNESS.

After steeping myself with chloroform on lamp sugar, and heartily disappointing myself with that most unseemly of winter companions, the spinal column—I have hit upon a line of treatment that, I believe, is public should at once be informed about. It does not prevent, and it does not cure; but it soothes and mitigates. Its most appropriate title is the "bitter-beer treatment." Ship a full meal, before starting, of what the doctors call amyloid food, such as bread, biscuits, and potatoes, taken with a little malt, and a full dose of bitter more about, and talk to no one. If your thoughts revert to the flocculent fat that quivers upon the most that the Flemish sailors are whisking about the deck, just calmly recite to yourself the Apostle's Creed, plentifully to divert your meditation; and lead steadily to the windward horizon, if there is one. When you have been sick, enjoy the pleasant taste, and symptoms that will intervene for about half-an-hour. When you are beginning to sicken again send one of the Flemings on board for a bottle of ale, and drink half of it; your symptoms will be relieved for another long period; and when you have been ill again, and enjoyed another interval of peace, repeat the dose, and so on to the end of the voyage. —Belgian News Correspondent.

FAT MEN.

History repeats itself; even in the occasional depose of gentlemen of such corpulence, that serious difficulties arise about the interment. The respectable person, weighing 30 stone, who was buried at Shifnal, in Shropshire, last week, and whose coffin it took ten men to lift, had his peer in a Mr. William Lewis, a Welsh squires of the last century, who was buried in 1759, in the 50th of November, 1759, in the 50th of raising a quart pot of ale to his lips. Mr. Lewis was reckoned to weigh about 40 stone, and it was calculated that in the course of his existence he had imbibed a quantity of malt liquor sufficient to float a seventy-four. Being a man of methodical habits, he had made it a regular practice to read a portion of the Bible in the morning, and to drink eight gallons of ale in the evening. It was found necessary to construct a machine in the form of a crane in order to lift his body from the parlour in which he expired on to a carriage; the machine being immediately removed and again set up in the churchyard to let the coffin down into the grave. Even Lewis attained to the proportions of Daniel Lambert, probably the fattest man on record, who weighed 52s. 11lb. at the time of his death, which occurred before he had completed his fortieth year. Excessive obesity does not, however, seem to be absolutely incompatible with longevity; witness a Mr. James Mansfield, who died in 1866, at the age of eighty-two, weighing 34 stone.—St. James's Gazette.

AMERICAN HOTELS.

In hotel life the American plan one is charged to much by day, and there are no "extras" nor "tips" to servants. It is convenient to know in this way exactly what has to be paid. The same cannot be said of the arrangement of having all the meals at stated hours. This law, which, like the law of the Medes and Persians, is not to be returned to your hotel half an hour on the wrong side of dinner time. A traveller can supply himself with most any want without his hotel. Railway tickets and information on every subject may be obtained at the "office." You can telephone to your heart's desire. Haircutting done on the premises. Clothes, medicine, boots, cigars, everything may be bought in or near the hotel. The breakfasts are so good and wholesome. You begin with delicious fruit, the cakes made of different kinds of corn and sometimes eaten with syrup are excellent, and the tea thought called "English breakfast tea" is much better than its name. A glass of ice water is put down with your napkin and plate at every meal, as a sort of signal that you may have had enough. Americans take more of this cold comfort than is good for their health. It is said that business men eat too fast in America, but I did not notice greater voracity than is exhibited by hungry Englishmen. Another common fault with the travellers' boots. It is said that if you observe to a waiter that you will put your boots outside the door of your room, he will reply, "All right, no one will touch them," and that they never are touched, at least to be cleaned. Certainly my boots always were taken away and cleaned. It is true one does not receive from hotel servants, railway officials, policemen and such like people as much civility as in England. You walk for hours with your head bowed, and after looking at you with suspicion and then they probably give to your question—no answer. And when you have to pay money to railway or steamboat clerks, they will take your money certainly, but take it in a manner which tells you plainly enough that they are conferring a great favour by doing it. A traveller is much better with letters of introduction he will find rather more civility and attention in America. Fellow travellers are observed and one is often cautioned against making advances to strangers. After all, the nation is young and we must be content to do without the mellowness of maturity for the sake of the enthusiasm and energy of youth. The inventiveness of the race is everywhere to be seen. Locks, bolts, and similar things are so cunningly contrived that it is quite a discovery to find out how to use them. There seems to be a very large reading public in America, to judge from the number of cheap reprints of stolen English books that are sold. In the cars and steamboats almost everyone has a book in hand.—Oxford's New Monthly.

AN ATROCIOUS LIEBEL ON LUTHER.

Bad as were the attacks on Luther that we lately heard in this country, the last of them being the one made in the city by Father Munro, they would seem to have been surpassed by those of a Father Braun, and now even the Catholic priests in America. These men have actually charged the German Reformer with being the author of the following sentences said to be addressed to the Knights of the Teutonic Order:—"My friends, it would be better to live in celibacy than in chastity. Chastity is an unparadise, whereas celibacy, with God's assistance, would not involve the loss of my salvation." The authority given by Braun is Audin, author of a French Life of Luther. Audin refers to the Jena edition of Luther's Letters and Works and quotes the last clause in a foot note in Latin. But the truth is that the letter referred to was not written in Latin, but in German, and it gives no foundation whatever for the sentences attributed to it by Audin. Not only does the German original afford no pretext for such a translation, but it abounds in evidence that Luther hated what his detractors charge him with holding. He opens with the declaration that he desires to warn the members of the Order, which is a secular order of celibates, against an "unchastity," and to make a plea for married life. He urges them to take a stand for the latter, and give to the world a strong example in breaking down unchastity, and restoring social chastity, which had become rare under the celibate system. There is not in the whole letter a single word that furnishes a pretext for the vile sentiment which Audin and his fellow-detractors attribute to the Reformer. If these individuals did not themselves coin, they have at least given currency to a shameful calumny. An influential Protestant journal in America has brought them to book for it, citing all the evidence in its power, and it gives no apology, nor is it sure that the offenders will have decency enough to cease circulating their detestable invention.—Literary Notes in Daily Mail.

THE WINTER THEORE.

The winter theory, or sacred tree of Glastonbury, is perhaps best known to modern readers by the Laureate's brief reference in "The Holy Grail," which we are told "the good saint, Arimathea Joseph, journeying brought to Glastonbury, where the winter there blossoms at Christmas, milder of our Lord." The tree, however, had been made the subject of another if more prosaic record nearly three hundred years before. Gerald mentions it in his "Herbarie" in the following terms:—"We have in the west of England a lawthorne growing at a place called Glastonbury, which brings forth its flowers about Christmas, by the report of divers of good credit who have seen the same; but myself have not seen it, and therefore leave it to be better evinced." The fact of this strange winter flowering was, however, too well known to require the attestation of the learned. Early in the eighteenth century the tree was described in a treatise by John Cowell, a famous gardener of his day, as having for many centuries attracted religious pilgrims to Glastonbury to see its blossom and had on Christmas Day, "at which season," says Cowell, "it surely shows its leaves and flowers, as I know for certain from a plant which I have had of many years in my own garden." This having been a phenomenon about which formerly attributed to miraculous agency was as "natural" as the winter blossoms themselves. The tradition of the Glastonbury monks was that Joseph of Arimathea, on his wanderings at a place called Wenay-Hill, came to which their abbot (dedicated to him) was afterwards built; and that, having there sowed his staff, out from the hole in the Holy Land, into the ground, it immediately took root and flourished.

But whatever the fact of its origin, there can be no doubt as to the veneration in which the tree was formerly held. Nor is this feeling altogether extinct; for even now some of the villagers in remote west-country hamlets, and even the tree is not uncommon in a treatise by John Cowell, a famous gardener of his day, as having for many centuries attracted religious pilgrims to Glastonbury to see its blossom and had on Christmas Day, "at which season," says Cowell, "it surely shows its leaves and flowers, as I know for certain from a plant which I have had of many years in my own garden." This having been a phenomenon about which formerly attributed to miraculous agency was as "natural" as the winter blossoms themselves. The tradition of the Glastonbury monks was that Joseph of Arimathea, on his wanderings at a place called Wenay-Hill, came to which their abbot (dedicated to him) was afterwards built; and that, having there sowed his staff, out from the hole in the Holy Land, into the ground, it immediately took root and flourished.

A WICKED LOT, PAST PRAYING HOUR.

The New York Sun relates that a reporter, happening to be present at a Stratford meeting, recently held at Philadelphia, found himself thus described:—"We have a reporter here," said a "Lieutenant," "a miserable reporter, a sinful servant of the unholiness, the Prince of Darkness has made him stubborn; he will not join us. Oh, the wicked reporter! The Devil holds the fort in his hand, going to the kingdom of fumes, and he is a type of all reporters, who are a wicked lot." The speaker passed to allow time for the sinner to be moved to repentance; but as the reporter remained standing, in spite of solicitations to kneel, and was in no way mollified, the soldiers, male and female, lifted up their voices, and with a shout, shouted, "Oh, kill this reporter! kill him. He is too obstinate to yield. He is proud, all reporters are proud. Oh, strike him down, for he is the Devil in disguise." Without waiting to hear more, the representative of the Philadelphia newspaper quitted the meeting with a salute, the Salvationists, greeting his exit with cry, "He is gone; he is past praying for!"

PUZZLING THE SCHOOLMASTER.

The master of a certain school in a village in Spain bore the reputation of being a very clever calculator; but upon one occasion he almost forfeited his reputation. The rector of the parish and the alcalde, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to the school to inspect the progress of the children. A little rogue of whom no question had been asked, and who had, therefore, missed the opportunity for distinguishing himself, which he greatly desired, made up his mind to question him. He was not questioned. "Master," he said, "will you do me the kindness to answer me something?" "Ask whatever you please," replied the master. "You know I always tell you to ask about anything that you do not know. He who asks makes no mistake." "That is not a question," said the master, "it is a joke. To bring that about, the clock must stop for your father and continue to go on for you." "But it is quite possible," said the little fellow, "I cried the angry master, who only spared the red out of respect to the visitors. These gentlemen looked with little approbation upon a lad who tried to puzzle the best calculator in Biscay, and obstinately maintained a proposition which appeared to them as absurd as it did to the master. "I will prove," said the child, "that what I say is true. I am twelve years old, my father is thirty six. In twelve years I shall be twenty-four and my father forty-eight. Consequently, my father, who is now three times my age, will then be my double." The master became white as the walls of the room, and the visitors burst into peals of laughter.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As reported by the Market of the 15th Mar., 1884.

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American Drill, 3/4 yds, per piece	\$2.05 to \$3.10
American Drill, 1/2 yds, per piece	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 10 to 20, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
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Cotton Yarn, No. 280 to 300, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 300 to 320, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 320 to 340, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 340 to 360, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 360 to 380, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 380 to 400, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 400 to 420, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 420 to 440, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 440 to 460, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 460 to 480, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 480 to 500, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 500 to 520, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 520 to 540, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 540 to 560, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 560 to 580, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 580 to 600, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 600 to 620, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 620 to 640, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 640 to 660, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 660 to 680, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 680 to 700, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 700 to 720, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 720 to 740, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 740 to 760, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 760 to 780, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 780 to 800, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 800 to 820, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 820 to 840, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 840 to 860, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 860 to 880, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 880 to 900, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 900 to 920, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 920 to 940, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 940 to 960, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 960 to 980, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 980 to 1000, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10

LITTLE THINGS OF THE FLEMINGS.

If you should go into private apartments in a small Flemish town, do not have your dinner sent to you daily from an hotel or restaurant. The custom is prevalent, but it is unsuccessful, and it is dying out. If the meal is originally better than that of the messenger who is to convey it to you, he will find the Flemish diners the cheapest and best in Europe.—Belgian News.

DOLPHIN OF SPANISH CROWDS.

A Madrid correspondent writes that for hours before Congress opens crowds of all classes take their stand at the door leading to the public tribune, where they are admitted in strict priority of turn. The crowd is certainly a curious mixture, and contains people whom one would hardly expect to find interested in Parliamentary debates. A single policeman now keeps them all in order. It is not necessary to clear the tribune more than once during the session. It was often necessary in similar crises during Isabella's reign. The disturbances, however, was always the work of partisans, and the elements of disorder are now somewhat cooled. Although it may be considered a piece of good luck regarding this country, it is the fact that the great mass of the Spanish people is the most docile and easily governed in Europe.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATERS.

A writer in *Astoria and Astoria* says:—I have been much amused at the discussion in one of the American sporting papers as to the speed of skaters. The writer seems to take it for granted that the Canadian or Yankee skater is the fastest skater in the world. He does not seem to have ever heard of the "Fon" runners, who, as far as the evidence at present goes, could lick all other skaters in the world into cocked hats. Thus the Canadians claim as their best record a mile done in a fraction over four minutes. The "Fish" Skater has actually run a straight mile in exactly three minutes. Skating is so much a local style of the Fon runners, and anxious to see their speed tested against the best foreign skaters, for three consecutive winters there has been no ice.

THE USE OF COFFEE IN BRAZIL.

According to the statement of the Vice-Director of the Rio Janeiro Faculty of Medicine, it appears that in Brazil, where great quantities of coffee are used, and where all the inhabitants take many times a day, a habit which is completely unknown. It is further stated that the immigrants arriving in that country, though best with the passion for coffee, contract little by little, the habits of the Brazilians, acquiring their fondness for drinking coffee and their aversion for liquor; and as the children of these immigrants, brought up with their parents, have been years, and contract the fatal habit known to their parents, it would seem that the number of drunkards in the country is in inverse ratio to the amount of coffee consumed.

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Cotton Yarn, No. 380 to 400, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 400 to 420, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 420 to 440, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 440 to 460, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 460 to 480, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 480 to 500, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 500 to 520, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 520 to 540, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 540 to 560, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 560 to 580, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 580 to 600, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 600 to 620, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 620 to 640, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 640 to 660, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 660 to 680, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 680 to 700, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 700 to 720, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 720 to 740, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 740 to 760, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 760 to 780, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 780 to 800, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 800 to 820, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 820 to 840, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 840 to 860, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 860 to 880, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 880 to 900, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 900 to 920, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 920 to 940, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 940 to 960, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 960 to 980, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10
Cotton Yarn, No. 980 to 1000, per lb.	\$2.05 to \$3.10

LITTLE THINGS OF THE FLEMINGS.

If you should go into private apartments in a small Flemish town, do not have your dinner sent to you daily from an hotel or restaurant. The custom is prevalent, but it is unsuccessful, and it is dying out. If the meal is originally better than that of the messenger who is to convey it to you, he will find the Flemish diners the cheapest and best in Europe.—Belgian News.

DOLPHIN OF SPANISH CROWDS.

A Madrid correspondent writes that for hours before Congress opens crowds of all classes take their stand at the door leading to the public tribune, where they are admitted in strict priority of turn. The crowd is certainly a curious mixture, and contains people whom one would hardly expect to find interested in Parliamentary debates. A single policeman now keeps them all in order. It is not necessary to clear the tribune more than once during the session. It was often necessary in similar crises during Isabella's reign. The disturbances, however, was always the work of partisans, and the elements of disorder are now somewhat cooled. Although it may be considered a piece of good luck regarding this country, it is the fact that the great mass of the Spanish people is the most docile and easily governed in Europe.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATERS.

A writer in *Astoria and Astoria* says:—I have been much amused at the discussion in one of the American sporting papers as to the speed of skaters. The writer seems to take it for granted that the Canadian or Yankee skater is the fastest skater in the world. He does not seem to have ever heard of the "Fon" runners, who, as far as the evidence at present goes, could lick all other skaters in the world into cocked hats. Thus the Canadians claim as their best record a mile done in a fraction over four minutes. The "Fish" Skater has actually run a straight mile in exactly three minutes. Skating is so much a local style of the Fon runners, and anxious to see their speed tested against the best foreign skaters, for three consecutive winters there has been no ice.

THE USE OF COFFEE IN BRAZIL.

According to the statement of the Vice-Director of the Rio Janeiro Faculty of Medicine, it appears that in Brazil, where great quantities of coffee are used, and where all the inhabitants take many times a day, a habit which is completely unknown. It is further stated that the immigrants arriving in that country, though best with the passion for coffee, contract little by little, the habits of the Brazilians, acquiring their fondness for drinking coffee and their aversion for liquor; and as the children of these immigrants, brought up with their parents, have been years, and contract the fatal habit known to their parents, it would seem that the number of drunkards in the country is in inverse ratio to the amount of coffee consumed.

A WICKED LOT, PAST PRAYING HOUR.

The New York Sun relates that a reporter, happening to be present at a Stratford meeting, recently held at Philadelphia, found himself thus described:—"We have a reporter here," said a "Lieutenant," "a miserable reporter, a sinful servant of the unholiness, the Prince of Darkness has made him stubborn; he will not join us. Oh, the wicked reporter! The Devil holds the fort in his hand, going to the kingdom of fumes, and he is a type of all reporters, who are a wicked lot." The speaker passed to allow time for the sinner to be moved to repentance; but as the reporter remained standing, in spite of solicitations to kneel, and was in no way mollified, the soldiers, male and female, lifted up their voices, and with a shout, shouted, "Oh, kill this reporter! kill him. He is too obstinate to yield. He is proud, all reporters are proud. Oh, strike him down, for he is the Devil in disguise." Without waiting to hear more, the representative of the Philadelphia newspaper quitted the meeting with a salute, the Salvationists, greeting his exit with cry, "He is gone; he is past praying for!"

PUZZLING THE SCHOOLMASTER.

The master of a certain school in a village in Spain bore the reputation of being a very clever calculator; but upon one occasion he almost forfeited his reputation. The rector of the parish and the alcalde, on a certain occasion, paid a visit to the school to inspect the progress of the children. A little rogue of whom no question had been asked, and who had, therefore, missed the opportunity for distinguishing himself, which he greatly desired, made up his mind to question him. He was not questioned. "Master," he said, "will you do me the kindness to answer me something?" "Ask whatever you please," replied the master. "You know I always tell you to ask about anything that you do not know. He who asks makes no mistake." "That is not a question," said the master, "it is a joke. To bring that about, the clock must stop for your father and continue to go on for you." "But it is quite possible," said the little fellow, "I cried the angry master, who only spared the red out of respect to the visitors. These gentlemen looked with little approbation upon a lad who tried to puzzle the best calculator in Biscay, and obstinately maintained a proposition which appeared to them as absurd as it did to the master. "I will prove," said the child, "that what I say is true. I am twelve years old, my father is thirty six. In twelve years I shall be twenty-four and my father forty-eight. Consequently, my father, who is now three times my age, will then be my double." The master became white as the walls of the room, and the visitors burst into peals of laughter.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

As reported by the Market of the 15th Mar., 1884.

WOOLLEN GOODS.	
Blankets, 4 lbs, per pair	\$2.45 to \$3.45
Blankets, 6 lbs, per pair	\$2.45 to \$3.45
Blankets, 8 lbs, per pair	\$2.45 to \$3.45